



Macrobrachium olfersii

Bristled river shrimp

Threat scores

1. Ecological impact
 - Of commercial interest for food
 - Omnivorous, feeding on plant material, carrion, & small prey
2. Invasive potential
 - Adults invade bays, which may account for its widespread distribution
 - Able to spread through river systems from bay to bay or by dispersal of their larvae which may be more tolerant of higher salinities than the adults (Molnar 2008)
 - Potential invader of Greater Tampa Bay ecosystem.
 - Original introduction accidental with aquatic plants and fish from South America
 - The planktonic zoea of the bristled river shrimp migrate from freshwaters in which they hatch, to salt waters in order to grow and develop
3. Geographic extent
 - Invaded North America from South American regions
 - Regionally pervasive
4. Management difficulty
 - Not enough information on management



Geography and Habitat

1. Origin: distributed naturally through Central & South America from Vera Cruz, Mexico to Santa Catharina, Brazil (Molnar 2008). Northern most limit in Mexico was later extended to Tamaulipas by Reimer and Trudeau (1975)
2. First introduction: 1933
3. Habitats
 - Marine, estuaries/bays, intertidal zones, water courses
 - Planktonic zoea migrate from FW where they hatch, to MR develop
 - After postlarval, planktobenthic stage it migrates back to FW (Molnar 2008)

Invasion Pathways

1. Commerce in Living Organisms Pathways
 - Accidental possible

Non native locations

1. 43- N. Gulf of Mexico
2. 70- Floridian

Sources

1. Molnar, Jennifer, et al. 2008. "Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. 6 (9), pp. 485-492.
2. <http://conserveonline.org/workspaces/global.invasive.assessment>
3. <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/XIMAGESERVERX/2008/20081204171718.jpg>